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AUTOMORPHISMS OF CATEGORIES OF FREE ALGEBRAS OF VARIETIES

G. MASHEVITZKY, B. PLOTKIN, AND E. PLOTKIN

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Abstract. Let Θ be an arbitrary variety of algebras and let Θ^0 be the category of all free finitely generated algebras from Θ. We study automorphisms of such categories for special Θ. The cases of the varieties of all groups, all semigroups, all modules over a noetherian ring, all associative and commutative algebras over a field are completely investigated. The cases of associative and Lie algebras are also considered. This topic relates to algebraic geometry in arbitrary variety of algebras Θ.

1. Motivations

1.1. **The main problem and automorphisms of free objects.** We consider an arbitrary variety of algebras Θ. For any Θ denote by Θ^0 the category of all free in Θ algebras $W = W(X)$, where X is finite. In order to avoid set-theoretic problems we view all X as subsets of a universal infinite set X^0.

Our main goal is to study automorphisms of the category Θ^0 and the corresponding group $\operatorname{Aut}\Theta^0$.

The study of automorphisms of the category Θ^0 is tied to the study of automorphisms of the semigroups $\operatorname{End} W$, $W \in \operatorname{Ob}\Theta^0$. The group of automorphisms $\operatorname{Aut} W$ consists of invertible elements of the semigroup $\operatorname{End} W$. There is the embedding $\operatorname{Aut} W \to \operatorname{Aut}(\operatorname{End} W)$. The image of $\operatorname{Aut} W$ is the group of all inner automorphisms of the semigroup $\operatorname{End} W$.

A great deal is known about the group $\operatorname{Aut} W$ for different varieties Θ and $W \in \operatorname{Ob}\Theta^0$. Automorphisms of free groups are well known [13], and the same is true for free Lie algebras [8], free associative algebras over a field (when the number of generators is ≤ 2; see [8, 14, 7, 17]), and some other varieties. For free associative algebras with a greater number of generators the question is still open (see Cohn's conjecture [8]).

The relevant question is how do the towers of automorphisms of free objects look like. Let W be a free object and consider the tower of groups $\operatorname{Aut} W$, $\operatorname{Aut}^2 W = \operatorname{Aut}(\operatorname{Aut} W), \dots, \operatorname{Aut}^n W = \operatorname{Aut}(\operatorname{Aut}^{(n-1)} W), \dots$. Minimum n such that every

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automorphism of $\mathrm{Aut}^n W$ is inner is called the height of the tower. The heights are known for the variety of semigroups, the variety of all groups [9, 10], the category of free modules over a field or over "good" rings [1, 12], etc.

There is an embedding $\tau_W : \mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{End}\, W) \to \mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{Aut}\, W)$. Investigation of $\mathrm{Ker}\, \tau_W$ and $\mathrm{Img}\, \tau_W$ is of independent interest. Formanek [10] has shown that if Θ is the variety of groups, then $\mathrm{Ker}\, \tau_W = 1$, and the group $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{End}\, W)$ is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{Aut}\, W)$. In the cases of modules or associative algebras the situation is more complicated.

Thus, there is much information related to automorphisms of individual free objects. We note that our aim is to study not these automorphisms but *automorphisms of categories of free objects*. It turns out that new notions have arisen which make this subject quite natural and highly motivated. We give the corresponding explanations in the next two subsections.

1.2. **Geometric motivation.** Our primary interest in automorphisms of categories has grown from the universal algebraic geometry (see [18, 22, 21, 20, 2, 3, 16], etc). In order to make the exposition self-contained we recall the necessary information. In this subsection we provide a glimpse on the motivation, and in the next one there will be a sketch of the subject with some precise definitions. Most of the material from 1.2 and 1.3 is collected in [18].

Let Θ be the variety of all associative, commutative algebras over the infinite ground field P. Denote by $W(X) = P[X]$, $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, the algebra of polynomials with commuting variables, which is a free algebra in Θ. The classical algebraic geometry is associated with this variety, and for any extension L of the ground field P the algebraic sets in the affine space L^n correspond to the L-closed ideals in $P[X]$. Now suppose L_1 and L_2 are two extensions of the ground field P.

The key question is *when do the geometries defined by L_1 and L_2 coincide?* Let us denote by $K_\Theta(L)$ the category of all algebraic sets in L^n. This category is regarded as an invariant which is responsible for the geometry in L.

Then the question can be reformulated as follows: *when are the categories of algebraic sets $K_\Theta(L_1)$ and $K_\Theta(L_2)$ isomorphic?*

Within last years it has been figured out that one can replace the variety of associative commutative algebras (the so-called classical variety) by an arbitrary variety of algebras Θ and construct algebraic geometry in Θ with respect to a distinguished algebra H in Θ. This H takes the role of the field L. Thus, let Θ be an arbitrary variety of algebras, H_1, H_2 algebras in Θ, and $K_\Theta(H_1)$, $K_\Theta(H_2)$ the corresponding categories of algebraic sets.

The principal problem for the variety Θ repeats the one for the classical case:

Problem 1.1. When do the geometries over H_1 and H_2 coincide, i.e., when are the categories $K_\Theta(H_1)$ and $K_\Theta(H_2)$ isomorphic?

There is an answer to this question [18], which is formulated in terms of two notions: geometric equivalence and geometric similarity of algebras (see 1.3).

Geometric similarity provides necessary and sufficient conditions for the categories $K_\Theta(H_1)$ and $K_\Theta(H_2)$ to be isomorphic, while geometric equivalence gives only a sufficient condition. However, the notion of geometric equivalence is much more explicit, transparent and well verified than the notion of geometric similarity. Thus, the main problem is converted to the following:

Problem 1.2. For which categories Θ does the geometric similarity either coincide with geometric equivalence or is close to it?

We show in 1.3 that this problem is tied to the description of automorphisms of the category of free algebras in Θ.

1.3. **Basics of universal algebraic geometry.** Fix an algebra H in Θ. Any equation in $W(X)$, $|X| = n$ has the form $w = w'$, $w, w' \in W$. Systems of equations in W are denoted by T. They can be viewed as binary relations in W. The set of homomorphisms $\mathrm{Hom}(W, H)$ is regarded as an affine space. There is the canonical bijection $\mathrm{Hom}(W, H) \simeq H^n$. A point $\mu : W \to H$ is a solution of equation $w = w'$ if and only if $(w, w') \in \mathrm{Ker}\,\mu$. Consider sets of points $A \subset \mathrm{Hom}(W, H)$. The Galois correspondence between systems of equations T and sets A is given by:

$$\begin{cases} T' = A = \{\mu : W \to H \mid T \subset \mathrm{Ker}\,\mu\} = T'_H, \\ A' = T = \bigcap\limits_{\mu \in A} \mathrm{Ker}\,\mu. \end{cases}$$

Definition 1.3. Algebras H_1 and H_2 are called geometrically equivalent if for every finite set X and every system of equations T in $W = W(X)$ the equality

$$T''_{H_1} = T''_{H_2}$$

holds.

Definition 1.4. 1. A set A such that $A = T'$ for some T is called an algebraic set.
2. A congruence T in W is called H-closed if there exists an algebraic set A such that $T = A'$.

Denote by $\mathrm{Cl}_H(W)$ the set of all H-closed congruences in W. This gives rise to the contravariant functor $\mathrm{Cl}_H : \Theta^0 \to \mathrm{Set}$. Thus, we can reformulate Definition 1.3 in terms of the functors Cl_H, i.e., the geometric equivalence of algebras H_1 and H_2 means that the functors Cl_{H_1} and Cl_{H_2} coincide.

The geometric equivalence is a quite nice property, which in many cases can be checked effectively:

Theorem 1.5 ([21]). *If algebras H_1 and H_2 are geometrically equivalent, then they have the same quasiidentities.*

In the classical case the if and only if statement is true. However, for arbitrary Θ the converse statement is not valid; see [16, 11]. For special categories the situation is even more transparent:

Theorem 1.6 ([4]). *Two abelian groups H_1 and H_2 are geometrically equivalent if and only if*

1. *They have the same exponents.*
2. *For every prime p the exponents of Sylow subgroups H_{1p} and H_{2p} coincide.*

An easy, but crucial fact states that the geometric equivalence of algebras H_1 and H_2 gives a sufficient condition for the categories of algebraic sets $K_\Theta(H_1)$ and $K_\Theta(H_2)$ to be isomorphic.

In order to get a necessary and sufficient condition we have to use the notion of geometric similarity. Let $\mathrm{Var}(H_1)$ and $\mathrm{Var}(H_2)$ be the varieties generated by H_1 and H_2, respectively; for simplicity we assume that $\mathrm{Var}(H_1) = \mathrm{Var}(H_2) = \Theta$.

Geometric similarity of algebras means that there is an isomorphism

$$\varphi : \mathrm{Var}(H_1)^0 \to \mathrm{Var}(H_2)^0$$

with the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Var}(H_1)^0 & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathrm{Var}(H_2)^0 \\ & \searrow^{\mathrm{Cl}_{H_1}} & \downarrow^{\mathrm{Cl}_{H_2}} \\ & & \mathrm{Set} \end{array}$$

Commutativity of the diagram indicates that there is the isomorphism (not necessarily equality) of the functors Cl_{H_1} and $\mathrm{Cl}_{H_2}\varphi$. This isomorphism $\alpha = \alpha(\varphi)$ depends on the isomorphism of categories φ and is constructed in a special way.

The notion of geometric equivalence is a particular case of geometric similarity when $\varphi = 1$. The principal observation [18] says that if the isomorphism φ is isomorphic as a functor to the identity functor, then geometric similarity implies geometric equivalence. Thus, we have come to the fact which lies in the basis of investigation of automorphisms of categories of free algebras: if in the category Θ^0 every automorphism is isomorphic to the identity functor and $\mathrm{Var}(H_1) = \mathrm{Var}(H_2) = \Theta$, then the geometries over algebras H_1 and H_2 coincide if and only if the algebras H_1 and H_2 are geometrically equivalent.

2. Definitions

2.1. **Hereditary automorphisms of categories.** Let C be an arbitrary (possibly small) category. Let $\mathrm{End}\, C$ be the semigroup of all covariant endofunctors of the category C. We use the word “endomorphisms” instead of “endofunctors”. A functor $\varphi : C \to C$ is called an automorphism of the category C if there exists a functor $\varphi^{-1} : C \to C$ such that $\varphi\varphi^{-1} = \varphi^{-1}\varphi = 1_C$, where 1_C is the identity functor of C. All automorphisms of the category C form a group denoted by $\mathrm{Aut}\, C$.

Two functors are called isomorphic if there exists an invertible natural transformation of functors which takes one to the other. Thus, the relation of isomorphism of functors is defined on the semigroup $\mathrm{End}\, C$. This relation turns out to be a congruence of $\mathrm{End}\, C$. The quotient semigroup is denoted by $\mathrm{End}^0(C)$. The group of invertible elements of $\mathrm{End}^0(C)$ is denoted by $\mathrm{Aut}^0(C)$. The group $\mathrm{Aut}^0(C)$ is the group of all autoequivalences of the category C which are considered up to an isomorphism of functors. There is the canonical homomorphism $\tau : \mathrm{Aut}\, C \to \mathrm{Aut}^0\, C$. The kernel of τ consists of automorphisms isomorphic to the identity functor (inner automorphisms; see 2.2). It is not clear for what categories the homomorphism τ is surjective.

Definition 2.1. An automorphism $\varphi : C \to C$ is called hereditary if for every $A \in \mathrm{Ob}\, C$ the objects A and $\varphi(A)$ are isomorphic.

It is clear that an automorphism $\varphi : C \to C$ induces an isomorphism of the semigroups $\mathrm{End}\, A$ and $\mathrm{End}\, \varphi(A)$, and of the groups $\mathrm{Aut}\, A$ and $\mathrm{Aut}\, \varphi(A)$. This implies immediately that every automorphism of the categories of finite sets or free semigroups is hereditary.

A finitely generated free in Θ algebra $W = W(X)$ is hopfian if every surjection $W \to W$ turns out to be an automorphism of W.

Definition 2.2. A variety Θ is called hopfian if every finitely generated free algebra in Θ is hopfian.

Denote by $W_0 = W(x_0)$ the free cyclic algebra with the generator x_0.

Proposition 2.3. *If Θ is a hopfian variety and the algebras W_0 and $\varphi(W_0)$ are isomorphic, then φ is a hereditary automorphism of the category Θ^0.*

Definition 2.4. The category C is called automorphic hereditary if each of its automorphisms is hereditary.

Remark 2.5. The categories of sets, free semigroups, free groups, free modules over a noetherian ring, free associative commutative algebras are automorphic hereditary. However, not every category is automorphic hereditary.

2.2. **Inner automorphisms.** Let φ be a substitution on objects of the category C such that A and $\varphi(A)$ are isomorphic for every $A \in \operatorname{Ob} C$. Consider a function s which for any object A chooses an isomorphism

$$s_A : A \to \varphi(A).$$

Define an automorphism $\hat{s} : C \to C$ by the rule:
1. $\hat{s}(A) = \varphi(A)$, for every object A.
2. For every morphism $\nu : A \to B$,

$$\hat{s}(\nu) = s_B \nu s_A^{-1} : \varphi(A) \to \varphi(B).$$

Definition 2.6. An automorphism $\varphi : C \to C$ is called inner if
1. φ is a hereditary automorphism.
2. For the substitution φ there exists a function s such that $\varphi = \hat{s}$.

The equality $\hat{s}(\nu) = \varphi(\nu) = s_B \nu s_A^{-1}$ can be written as a commutative diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\nu} & B \\ {\scriptstyle s_A}\downarrow & & {\scriptstyle s_B}\downarrow \\ \varphi(A) & \xrightarrow{\varphi(\nu)} & \varphi(B) \end{array}$$

This diagram means that the natural transformation of functors $s : 1_c \to \varphi$ is an isomorphism of functors. Thus, an automorphism $\varphi : C \to C$ is *inner if and only if φ is isomorphic to the identity automorphism* $1_c : C \to C$. Note that two automorphisms $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 : C \to C$ are isomorphic if and only if $\varphi_1^{-1}\varphi_2$ is inner.

Proposition 2.7. *All inner automorphisms form a normal subgroup in* $\operatorname{Aut} C$ *denoted by* $\operatorname{Int} C$.

Now one can define the group $\operatorname{Out} C$ of outer automorphisms of the category C by $\operatorname{Out} C = \operatorname{Aut} C / \operatorname{Int} C$.

Definition 2.8. The category C is called perfect if every automorphism of it is inner.

Thus, a category C is perfect if and only if $\operatorname{Out} C = 1$. Thus, if we consider automorphisms C up to isomorphisms, a perfect C has no automorphisms except trivial.

Proposition 2.9. *Every hereditary automorphism φ of the category C can be presented in the form $\varphi = \varphi_1 \varphi_2$, where φ_1 is an inner automorphism and φ_2 is an automorphism which does not change objects.*

Let us call an automorphism φ which does not change objects a *stable automorphism*.

Denote by $\mathrm{HAut}\, C$ the normal subgroup of all hereditary automorphisms and by $\mathrm{St}\, C$ the normal subgroup of all automorphisms which does not change objects of C. Then $\mathrm{HAut}\, C = \mathrm{Int}\, C \cdot \mathrm{St}\, C$. For the automorphic hereditary categories, $\mathrm{HAut}\ C = \mathrm{Aut}\, C$ and $\mathrm{Aut}\, C = \mathrm{Int}\, C \cdot \mathrm{St}\, C$, respectively.

2.3. **Remarks.** First of all observe that if an automorphism φ of the category C is stable, then it induces the automorphism φ_A of the semigroup $\mathrm{End}\, A$ and of the groups $\mathrm{Aut}\, A$ for any object $A \in C$. Thus, we get homomorphisms $\mathrm{St}\, C \to \mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{End}\, A)$ and $\mathrm{St}\, C \to \mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{Aut}\, A)$ and a description of lower floors of towers of automorphisms of free objects becomes of special importance.

An object $A \in \mathrm{Ob}\, C$ is called *perfect* if every automorphism of the semigroup $\mathrm{End}\, A$ is inner. If $\varphi \in \mathrm{St}\, C$ and φ is inner, then φ_A is an inner automorphism of $\mathrm{End}\, A$. On the other hand, if ψ is an inner automorphism of $\mathrm{End}\, A$, then $\psi = \varphi_A$ for some $\varphi \in \mathrm{St}\, C$. Hence, if A is a perfect object of C, then the homomorphism $\mathrm{St}\, C \to \mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{End}\, A)$ is surjective.

Note that perfectness of C does not imply that every object of C is perfect. On the other hand, perfectness of each object is an argument in favor of the perfectness of the category.

3. The main theorem

3.1. **Category Θ^0.** Recall that for any variety of algebras Θ, the category Θ^0 is the category of all free finitely generated algebras in Θ.

Definition 3.1. A variety Θ is called automorphic hereditary if the category Θ^0 is automorphic hereditary, i.e., if every automorphism $\varphi : \Theta^0 \to \Theta^0$ is hereditary.

A variety Θ is called regular if for every X, Y an isomorphism $W(X) \simeq W(Y)$, where algebras $W(X), W(Y)$ are free in Θ, implies $|X| = |Y|$.

A variety Θ is called noetherian if every finitely generated free algebra $W = W(X)$ is noetherian with respect to congruences.

It is clear that every noetherian variety is hopfian, and hence regular.

Definition 3.2. A variety Θ is called perfect if the category of free algebras Θ^0 is perfect, i.e., if every automorphism $\varphi : \Theta^0 \to \Theta^0$ is inner.

A variety Θ is called almost perfect if the group $\mathrm{Out}\, \Theta^0$ is finite.

3.2. **Algebras with constants.** The main geometrical applications require the existence of constants in the algebras under consideration. In this section we introduce the corresponding notions.

Let Θ be an arbitrary variety of algebras, and G a distinguished nontrivial algebra in Θ. Consider the category Θ^G whose objects have the form $h : G \to H$, where $H \in \Theta$ and h is a morphism in Θ. Morphisms in Θ^G are presented by commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{h_1} & H \\ & {}_{h_2}\searrow & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mu} \\ & & H' \end{array}$$

where μ, h_1, h_2 are morphisms in Θ. Objects of Θ^G are called G-algebras and are denoted by (H, h). Elements of G have the meaning of constants in algebras from Θ and, adding them as nullary operations to the signature of Θ, we get the variety of G-algebras Θ^G.

A free in Θ^G algebra $W = W(X)$ has the form of the free product $G * W_0(X)$, where $W_0(X)$ is a free algebra in Θ.

Examples. 1. The variety of commutative associative algebras over a field P is of type Θ^G, where Θ is the variety of associative commutative rings with 1, and G is the field P.

2. The variety of associative algebras over a field.

3. The variety of G-groups.

The category Θ^G is a subcategory in the category $\Theta(G)$ with the same objects, while the morphisms of $\Theta(G)$ are presented by the commutative squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{h} & H \\ \sigma\downarrow & & \downarrow\mu \\ G & \xrightarrow{h'} & H' \end{array}$$

where $\sigma \in \operatorname{End} G$.

Morphisms of the category $\Theta(G)$ are called *semimorphisms* of the initial category of algebras with constants Θ^G.

Consider the category $(\Theta^G)^0$ of free G-algebras.

Definition 3.3. An automorphism of $(\Theta^G)^0$ is called semiinner if it is induced by an inner automorphism of the category $\Theta(G)^0$.

This means that a semiinner automorphism φ of the category $(\Theta^G)^0$ is given by a pair (σ, s), where σ is an automorphism of the algebra G, and s is a function which attaches to a finite set X a semiisomorphism $(\sigma, s_X) : W(X) \to \varphi W(X)$. The automorphism σ does not depend on X.

All semiinner automorphisms of the category $(\Theta^G)^0$ constitute a subgroup in $\mathrm{Aut}(\Theta^G)^0$ denoted by $\mathrm{SInt}(\Theta^G)^0$. If this subgroup has a finite index in $\mathrm{Aut}(\Theta^G)^0$ then the category $(\Theta^G)^0$ is called almost semiperfect. The variety (Θ^G) is almost semiperfect if the category $(\Theta^G)^0$ is almost semiperfect.

Remark. The definitions above do not cover the case of the category of free modules over a ring R since there is no canonical embedding of R to a module. However, the standard definition of semiautomorphisms of a free module has the same meaning.

Let σ be an automorphism of a ring, and $KX = Kx_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus Kx_n$ a free module. Define $\sigma_X : KX \to KX$ by the rule $\sigma_X(u) = \lambda_1^\sigma x_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n^\sigma x_n$, where $u = \lambda_1 x_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n x_n$ is an element of KX. A pair (σ, σ_X) is called a *semiautomorphism* of KX.

Now, we can consider the category of modules with semimorphisms (semilinear maps). In this category there are inner morphisms. The morphisms of the category of modules induced by inner morphisms of the category of modules with semimorphisms are called *semiinner morphisms* of the category of modules.

Definition 3.4. A variety Θ^G is called semiperfect if every automorphism of the category $(\Theta^G)^0$ is semiinner.

Definition 3.5. G-algebras (H_1, h_1) and (H_2, h_2) are called geometrically semi-equivalent if there exists an algebra (H, h) such that (H_1, h_1) and (H, h) are semi-isomorphic and (H, h) is geometrically equivalent to (H_2, h_2).

Theorem 3.6 ([18])**.** *If the geometric similarity of G-algebras (H_1, h_1) and (H_2, h_2) is given by a semiinner automorphism, then they are geometrically semiequivalent.*

3.3. **The main theorem.**

Theorem 3.7. *1. The categories of sets and finite sets are perfect.*

2. The variety of all groups is perfect.

3. The variety of all semigroups is almost perfect.

4. The variety of all R-modules, where R is a noetherian ring, is semiperfect.

5. The variety of commutative associative algebras with unity element over an infinite field, is semiperfect [4]*.*

6. The variety of F-groups, where F is a free group, is semiperfect.

Corollary 3.8. *1. Let H_1, H_2 be two groups, and let each of them generate the variety of all groups. The categories of algebraic sets $K_\Theta(H_1)$ and $K_\Theta(H_2)$ are isomorphic if and only if the groups are geometrically equivalent.*

2. An F-group (H, h) is called faithful if h is a monomorphism. Let H_1, H_2 be two faithful F-groups. Then the corresponding categories of algebraic sets are isomorphic if and only if the F-groups are geometrically semiequivalent.

3. The same is true for modules over a noetherian ring R and for commutative associative algebras over an infinite field.

Problem 3.9. Describe automorphisms of the categories of free associative and free Lie algebras.

3.4. **Sketch of the proof.** 1. The result for the categories of sets and finite sets is relatively easy and is based on the ideas from [24].

2. We prove that all varieties from the Main Theorem are hereditary automorphic. This implies that we can study only stable automorphisms. It can be proven that every such automorphism φ is a *quasiinner automorphism*. This means that there is a function $\sigma = \sigma(\varphi)$ which for every finite X takes a bijection $\sigma_X : W(X) \to W(X)$, and such that $\varphi(\nu) = \sigma_Y \nu \sigma_X^{-1}$ for every $\nu : W(X) \to W(Y)$.

3. Let Θ be the variety of all groups. By Formanek's theorem [10], every automorphism of the semigroup $\mathrm{End}\, W(X)$, $|X| > 1$, is an inner automorphism. Using this result it can be proven that the function σ is presented in the form $\sigma = s\tau$, where s_X is an automorphism of the group $W(X)$, and τ is either the identity function or $\tau_X(a) = a^{-1}$ for every finite X and every $a \in W(X)$. Since τ is a central function, it disappears and therefore $\hat{\sigma} = \hat{s}$. For every $\nu : W(X) \to W(Y)$, we have $\varphi(\nu) = s_Y \nu s_X^{-1}$. Hence, φ is an inner automorphism.

4. The case of semigroups. Let $F = F(X)$ be a free semigroup and $u = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{n-1}} x_{i_n}$ an element of F. Denote by $\bar{u}$ the element $\bar{u} = x_{i_n} x_{i_{n-1}} \cdots x_{i_2} x_{i_1}$. The map $u \to \bar{u}$ is a bijective involution on the set $F(X)$.

Now we can define an automorphism μ of the category Θ^0 of free semigroups. This automorphism does not change objects, and for every $\nu : F(X) \to F(Y)$ we set $\mu(\nu)(x) = \overline{\nu(x)}$ for every $x \in X$. Automorphism μ is called *a mirror* automorphism of the category Θ^0. It is clear that $\mu^2 = id$. The mirror automorphism of the semigroups $\mathrm{End}\, F(X)$ is defined similarly.

Using [15] it can be proved that any automorphism φ of the category Θ^0 can be presented as the product of inner and mirror automorphisms. Obviously, $\operatorname{Out}\Theta^0$ is isomorphic to Z_2.

5. Let Θ be an arbitrary hopfian variety of algebras, and let it be generated by a cyclic free algebra $W = W_0 = W(x_0)$. Consider an automorphism φ of the category Θ^0 which does not change objects. Denote by φ_{W_0} the automorphism of the semigroup $\operatorname{End} W(x_0)$ induced by the automorphism φ. The following theorem holds:

Theorem 3.10. *If the automorphism φ_{W_0} is trivial, then φ is an inner automorphism of the category Θ^0.*

6. Let us use the theorem above in the case of modules. Let Θ be the variety of modules over a noetherian ring R and φ an automorphism which does not change objects. Take the cyclic module Rx_0. It generates the whole variety Θ. It can be proven that φ induces an automorphism of the ring R. The corresponding φ_{Rx_0} is a semiinner automorphism of $\operatorname{End} Rx_0$, which can be extended to a semiinner automorphism ψ of the category Θ^0. The automorphism $\psi^{-1}\varphi$ acts trivially in the semigroup $\operatorname{End}(Rx_0)$. Therefore $\psi^{-1}\varphi$ is inner. Hence, φ is semiinner.

7. The case of associative commutative algebras follows the scheme of item 6. The same scheme works for the situation of F-groups.

8. About Problem 3.9. Consider a generalization of Theorem 3.10.

Let Θ be an arbitrary hopfian variety of algebras, and let Θ be generated by an algebra $W^0 = W(X^0)$, where X^0 is a fixed finite set. Denote by $W_0 = W(x_0)$ the cyclic free algebra. Let $\nu_0 : W^0 \to W_0$ be a morphism defined by the condition: $\nu_0(x) = x_0$ for every $x \in X^0$.

Theorem 3.11. *If the automorphism $\varphi : \Theta^0 \to \Theta^0$ acts trivially on the semigroups $\operatorname{End} W^0$ and $\operatorname{End} W_0$ and $\varphi(\nu_0) = \nu_0$, then φ is an inner automorphism of the category Θ^0.*

9. Let Θ be the variety of associative or Lie algebras over a field, F_0 the free algebra with one variable, F^0 the free algebra with two variables. Consider a full subcategory of Θ^0 which has only two objects F_0 and F^0 and with morphisms induced by the morphisms of Θ^0.

The theorem above allows us to reduce the problem on automorphisms of the category Θ^0 to studying the automorphisms of this subcategory.

We note that Θ is generated by the free algebra with two variables F^0.

The notion of a mirror automorphism works in the variety of all associative algebras Θ as well.

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Department of Mathematics, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, 84105, Israel
E-mail address: gmash@cs.bgu.ac.il

Institute of Mathematics, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 91904, Israel
E-mail address: borisov@math.huji.ac.il

Department of Mathematics, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, 52900, Israel
E-mail address: plotkin@macs.biu.ac.il